



## THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Henry S. Walker's Pilgrimage in Search of Signatures

### TO HIS IRON-CLAD CONTRACT

And What He Accomplished—Better That He Ran Against a Snag, Hence the Delay in Calling the Special Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the *Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The circumstances of Henry S. Walker's recent pilgrimage in search of Democratic signatures to his iron-clad legislative contract, are now so well known that the exact points at which he met with his checks and rebuffs are more or less openly given, together with the reasons alleged by these recalcitrants for failing to affix their signatures as aforesaid.

Upon the question as to which one of the three conditions this contract is said to contain, namely, that each member expressly agrees not to die, resign nor vote in favor of Gen. Goff, it is that makes the trouble, informants are divided. It is uniformly agreed that at some point Mr. Walker's eloquence, for once in his life, failed him.

It is also very broadly hinted here that at least a portion of the delay in assembling the Legislature may be credited to the mutual strain under which three holders of West Virginia Congressional certificates labor at present.

According to this version it is believed that the policy of the House in the matter of these contested seats will soon be apparent. If it becomes evident that the three West Virginians are to be summarily bounced, then it is claimed the injustice of Republicans can be grounded at home, with the victim on the ground as living and incontestable evidence, this being calculated upon to have due effect upon the members of the Legislature.

However this state of affairs may be, it is conceded among Democrats here that their West Virginia brethren are in a deplorable situation. If the Legislature is called to assemble now the chances are considerably more than even that some of them will do as they say and actually vote to send General Goff. If it is not called now until the report left for the next regular session to pass upon, no reasoning being done about what its fate will be in the hands of that body, in either case Governor Mingo is morally certain to come in for the lion's share of the blushing.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

The West Virginia Republican Association at Washington—What it is For.

Special Dispatch to the *Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—In spite of all prophecies to the contrary, the West Virginia Republican Association has become a fact. In addition it has come into life with a very earnest and enthusiastic membership. The first purpose of the Association will be to effect a thorough working organization, which will put it at its disposal in campaign times every West Virginia resident of the Capital; and in the second place, the Association proposes to institute a thorough inquiry into the ways and whorfors of the retention in office of a prominent West Virginia Democrat.

West Virginians at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the *Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The West Virginia arrivals to-day were: W. B. McMechen and wife of Wheeling, who will spend a week here. Mr. McMechen is looking after his trade interests. Hon. John A. Gibbons, of Point Pleasant, is also here. He don't want anything himself, but is taking an interest in Capt. Smith's case.

Next-Week will make a canvass for one of the House positions. The rest of the West Virginia Congressional delegation is not expected till the latter part of the week.

Point for Artists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Statuary wrought in Italy after a model may not be brought here free of duty on the production of an American artist. So has decided the Treasury Department.

A New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Citizens National Bank of Marietta, O., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

Cut Come in Free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Treasury Department overrules New York's collector, and admits free of duty tiger skins merely skinned and dried.

Prominent Mason Dead.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 24.—Sir Knight James Nesbitt, for many years Eminent Recorder of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, died at his home in Troy, Ohio, to-day, from paralysis, with which he has been suffering for two years.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Discounts were firm in London last week.

The fruit jar works of Wilson & McCullough, at Marion, Ind., were destroyed by fire.

The last batch of Chicago breweries are about to be purchased by the deal syndicate for \$1,250,000.

R. C. Webster's stud barn near Valley Falls, Kansas, was burned yesterday, and stallions valued at \$75,000 were cremated.

A Missouri & Texas passenger train was held up yesterday at Pryor Creek, Mo., by highwaymen. What they got is unknown.

The Santa Cruz, Cal., Athletic Club has telegraphed John L. Sullivan an offer of \$30,000 for a fight between him and Jackson, to take place on the beach near that place.

A letter has been received in London from Explorer Stanley, dated September 3, in which he describes the rescue of Nelson & Parkes and the wonderful discovery he has made in Central Africa. He is pushing for civilization.

Nine lives were lost by the fire in the St. Lawrence mine, near Butler, Montana. It is not known whether the flames have extended to the Anaconda or not. Superintendent Carroll's presence of mind in directing his workmen to workmen in building the avenue of ingress of air prevented the whole vast interior from being a mass of flames, and the loss of hundreds of lives.

A Ladies' Fair and Festival will be held in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Thirty-ninth street, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of November. All are welcome.

## GENERAL HOWARD'S VIEWS

On the Pension Question—In Favor of a Service Pension.

New York, Nov. 24.—Major General O. O. Howard, of the United States Army, at a meeting of the Military Service Institute held yesterday afternoon in Military Hall, on Governor's Island, read a paper on "The Military and Naval Pensions of the United States." General Howard said that the first pension ever granted was in 1776, when a recommendation made by Washington, passed a joint resolution to secure a fair pension to all those of the late war. It was not until 1818 that Congress granted service pensions; all those prior to that date being given for disability. He said the total number of Revolutionary pensions of all kinds was 62,069, and these had cost the Government in round figures \$38,500,000.

As to the war of 1812 the speaker said the total number of beneficiaries up to June, 1888, was 1888, and the amount paid \$30,310,256. In 1820 the navy and militia were included, and reaped the same benefit as the army. To the veterans of the Mexican War and their families the same pension service was granted as in the war of 1812, and 21,724 claims were allowed at a cost to the Government of about \$13,000,000.

In 1862 Congress passed a bill to give to all those in the army and navy of the United States a pension upon the death of a soldier or sailor, and the amount of the pension was to be determined by the grade of the soldier or sailor. This resulting law of pensioners was very large, numbering 630,020 and costing the Government over \$10,000,000.

The General advised the appointment of a special commission of seven to revise all pension legislation. At present the people were not in favor of a general pension. He considered it right to bring the payment of such a pension in 1885, which would be thirty years after the close of the war. General Howard said that in granting the pensions he thought it would be expedient to examine each claim and suspend payment until such an inspection was completed.

FORAKER ON THE SENATORSHIP.

He Says Allen O. Myers Ought to Have It.

COLUMBIA, O., Nov. 24.—Governor Foraker said yesterday he did not believe there was anything in the scheme reported from Hamilton, in which the brother-in-law of ex-President Cleveland is said to have been trying to make arrangements for a Cleveland and Campbell ticket in 1892. The thing, he thought to be preposterous on its face, and he gives Mr. Cleveland the credit of too much sense to do business that way.

Foraker says Allen O. Myers is the man to go to the United States Senate, and he hopes he will get there. He thinks Myers would make things decidedly interesting. Governor-elect Campbell has been communicated with and says the visit of Mr. Campbell was of a purely social character, and that the subject of Presidential nominations was not mentioned between them.

HE IS FOR CLEVELAND.

Henry George Says He is Again for Grover and Free Trade.

LEWISTOWN, ME., Nov. 24.—Henry George delivered his lecture on "Single Tax" to a large audience Friday night. He was approached by a correspondent after his delivery. He said: "At the present time it looks to me like Cleveland again in 1892. I don't think Hill stands a chance of a chance, because, while he may get the New York delegation, he will have no strength elsewhere. In either case Governor Mingo is morally certain to come in for the lion's share of the blushing."

There were a number of clergymen in the hall, and he was introduced by the most popular pastor here, Rev. Mr. Root. Mr. George concluded by saying that the people were awakening to the importance of free trade.

A DIVIDED LEGISLATURE.

The Montana Lower House Effects a Dual Organization.

HELENA, MONT., Nov. 24.—The Montana Legislature made an attempt to organize yesterday. The outcome was that two parts of two organizations were effected. The Republicans met in a public hall and the Democrats in the Court House. Officers were elected by each of the two Lower House branches, but the Senate couldn't organize, the Democrats not appearing and thus preventing a quorum.

The New Jersey Returns.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The certified returns at hand of the recent election in this State show that the plurality of Abbot (Democrat) for Governor is 14,253, which, with one exception, is the largest plurality ever given in the State to any candidate. The exception was in the election of 1867, when Joel Parker received 14,567 plurality. The total prohibition vote was 8,555.

The Cavalry Was Housed.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 24.—Cashier Hoer, who has been missing since the failure of the Lawrence bank last Thursday has returned home. He did not have the courage to meet the depositors the first few days after the suspension and went to Butler, Pa., where he has been ever since. His honesty has never been questioned.

A False Knight.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—George Walker, Treasurer of a Knights of Pythias Lodge in Jersey City, took its funds, borrowed his wife's gold watch and \$200 of his father-in-law, and is now missing.

A Patrol Wanted.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 24.—Conscientious warden here coast protected against smugglers, and will ask Congress for a revenue patrol of her shores, like that on other New England coasts.

The R. of P. Founder Dying.

LIMA, COL., Nov. 24.—Col. R. Rathbone, founder of the order of the Knights of Pythias in America, is lying very ill at this place, with small hopes of recovery.

Athletes at the Fair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Amateur Athletic Union has taken steps toward a monster athletic meeting to be held during the progress of the World's Fair.

Contraband Whisky.

TORONTO, CAN., Nov. 24.—At Sillery Cave, Canada, yesterday, a schooner with 21 barrels of contraband Yankee whisky was confiscated.

A Prize For Poets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—C. C. Baird has offered a \$50 prize to the Princeton senior who produces the best poem.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hogg's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

## THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Reports of the First and Second Assistants

### OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

Wanamaker—What it Costs to Run the Department and the Work Done—Great Increase of Business—War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson shows that 2,770 first-class postoffices were established during the last fiscal year, as against 3,994 established during the previous year; 147 postoffices were discontinued during the same time, making the total number of postoffices in operation on July 1, 1889, 55,529, of which 2,083 were Presidential offices. The increase in the whole number of postoffices in operation at the end of the fiscal year was 1,023 in excess of the previous year. The whole number of appointments of postmasters for the year is shown to have been 20,003, of which 8,858 were on commissions expired, 7,853 on reappointments, 1,523 on death of postmasters, and 2,770 on establishment of postoffices.

By the annual adjustment of the salaries of postmasters, which took effect July 1, 1889, forty-six offices of the third-class were reduced to the fourth-class, and fifteen offices of the fourth-class were reduced to third class, leaving 2,650 Presidential offices in operation on July 1, 1889. The number of money-order postoffices in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 8,383, an increase of 472 for the year. The number of money-order stations in operation July 1, 1889, was 144, an increase of 14 over the previous year. The number of postal notes in operation at the end of the year was 557.

The report shows that on June 30, 1889, there were 401 free delivery postoffices in operation, an increase of 43 for the year. In about 45 other offices, the free delivery service has been inaugurated since June 30, 1889. The number of cars in the service on July 1, 1889, was 8,257, an increase of 1,911 over the previous year. This large increase, it is said, is mainly due to the enactment of the law limiting the labor of carriers to 8 hours a day. The number of pieces of mail matter handled by carriers during the year was 3,085,865,540, an increase of nearly 45,000,000 pieces. The amount received for local postage was over nine and a half million dollars. The excess of postage on local matter over total cost of service was \$2,578,979, an increase over the previous year of \$279,047.

From the date of the establishment of the free delivery system July 1, 1883, until June 30, 1889, the cost of the service is shown to have exceeded the receipts of local postage. Since the latter date the balance on the credit side has increased from year to year. The gross receipts of the 2,681 Presidential offices for the year was \$41,750,000, which is an increase of 8.5 per cent for the year. The aggregate of the salaries of Presidential postmasters for the year was \$1,429,000, representing an increase of 5.4 per cent. The aggregate of the estimates for compensation of postmasters, clerks in postoffices, rents, light, fuel, etc., for Presidential offices is \$2,267,500, an increase of \$1,237,120 as compared with the previous year.

THE COST OF THE ARMY.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War. Expenditures and Estimates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Secretary of War Proctor has submitted his report, which shows that the expenditures of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, were as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,063,015; military establishment, \$24,314,037; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$13,481,835; miscellaneous subjects, \$9,894,574; total, \$48,654,121.74.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,953,080; military establishment, \$24,352,230; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$13,563,224; miscellaneous subjects, \$10,765,727; total, \$50,698,260.15.

The large difference between the appropriations for the present and the last year is mainly due to the reduction in the appropriations for military works, including river and harbor improvements.

The estimates for this Department for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses, \$2,013,050; military establishment, \$24,352,230; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$13,563,224; miscellaneous subjects, \$10,765,727; total, \$50,698,260.15.

The Major-General commanding submits his report of the operations of the Army for the past year. They show a complete state of drill and discipline, progress in instruction of the troops, and improvement in sanitary arrangements, quarters, water supply, means of recreation, and other matters that concern the personal welfare of the soldiers. He recommends the reorganization of the artillery, making seven regiments instead of five, and dropping the additional first lieutenants, these extra subaltern officers being, in his judgment, no longer necessary.

During the year there were 9,569 enlistments, and 2,814 desertions, being 11.6 per cent of the total strength of the army (24,110) and 29.3 per cent of the enlisted men.

In discussing the remedies for desertion, the Secretary says: "Every captain should be to his company a father, and should treat it as his family, as his children." The path of the "soldier," he says, is to make the service work seeking and in our own good men will seek it and be glad to stay in it.

THE SECOND ASSISTANTS' REPORT.

The Star Mail Route Service—A Saving Over Last Year—Estimates for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield, shows the number of star mail routes in operation on June 30, 1889, was 10,077, upon which the total cost of service was \$5,177,105. The annual rate of expenditure on July 1, 1889, under contract made during the last fiscal year for the performance of star service from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, in the first contract section, embracing the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, was \$1,373,250, a decrease from the annual rate of expenditure for service in the States on June 30, 1889, of \$13,104, representing a saving of \$9,730,750 for the ensuing contract term of four years from July 1, 1889. The annual rate of expenditure for railroad transportation on all routes

in which pay was adjusted on June 30, 1889, is shown to have been \$19,441,095. The number of routes was 2,113; the aggregate length of routes was 150,381 miles and the annual travel 384,102,487 miles. The rate of cost per mile was \$1.352. The sum asked for as necessary for the current fiscal year is \$20,000,000. The amount estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is \$21,000,275.

## A FIREMAN KILLED

By the Falling Walls of a Burning Building in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 24.—A conflagration, accompanied by loss of life, broke out shortly before 4 o'clock this morning in the wholesale grocery house of Janney & Andrews, Nos. 121 and 123 Market street. The building is six stories high, and the fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion of the barrels of kerosene which topped the others in the vicinity and at about 5 o'clock, when the wall fell, eight firemen, who were fighting the flames from the roof of a building in the rear, were caught by the debris. James McCarty, foreman of No. 4, suffered a fracture of the skull and other injuries and died while being carried to the hospital. The other seven men were quicker in getting away and were only slightly injured. The dead fireman was a widow. He leaves two children.

The aggregate loss is estimated at nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Janney & Andrews have on stock \$100,000; insured for \$131,000. The sales department of the market has been considerably damaged by falling walls. No. 117, occupied by B. Thomas, manufacturer of twine and fishing tackle, and the warehouse of David Scum & Co., wool merchants, on Church street, and their losses were heavy. The stock of wool was heavily damaged by fire. Their loss is heavily covered by insurance.

Cotton Mill Destroyed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Cotton warehouse of the Excelsior Mills, with 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of cotton, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss not known.

BEGGS MAY GET OFF.

One of the Cronin Prisoners who Has a Strong Case and May be Cleared.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—On the opening of the Cronin trial yesterday morning Attorney Forrest arose and said that he had been informed that his witness, Thomas Lynch, was too ill to appear, and that he would therefore waive Lynch's testimony and rest his case. Then followed a consultation between the Judge and the counsel for both sides. When the talk was over, the Judge leaned forward and said that a recess would be taken till 10 o'clock Monday morning, and that evidence for the defense was practically all in, though some counsel determined to bring it in if it was desired. If the defense has no more witnesses the State will at once begin its rebuttal. Whether or not the defense will have any more witnesses no one can tell. The attorney for the State, however, said that he thought, too, however, that an attempt will be made to prove an alibi for Krutz, as scarcely anything has been done for him. Attorney Forrest does not expect to introduce any more evidence. Forrest will probably not have any. With certain will not and Donahue, the only one left, says he cannot tell.

The feeling under the Criminal Court is that the evidence so far given is sufficient to convict all the suspects but Krutz. He stands out on occasion a party of gentlemen placed an umbrella in the passage before the dining room of the Spottwood Hotel, first anchoring it with a long string. The waiters were let into the secret, and under the umbrella, they were to keep the party from being disturbed. The party was to be kept in the dining room, and the umbrella was to be kept in the passage before the dining room of the Spottwood Hotel, first anchoring it with a long string. The waiters were let into the secret, and under the umbrella, they were to keep the party from being disturbed. The party was to be kept in the dining room, and the umbrella was to be kept in the passage before the dining room of the Spottwood Hotel, first anchoring it with a long string. The waiters were let into the secret, and under the umbrella, they were to keep the party from being disturbed. 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The party was to be kept in the dining room, and the umbrella was to be kept in the passage before the dining room of the Spottwood Hotel, first anchoring it with a long string. The waiters were let into the secret, and under the umbrella, they were to keep the party from being disturbed. The party was to be kept in the dining room, and the umbrella was to be kept in the passage before the dining room of the Spottwood Hotel, first anchoring it with a long string. The waiters were let into the secret, and under the umbrella, they were to keep the party from being disturbed. The party was to be kept in the dining room, and the umbrella was to be kept in the passage before the dining room of the Spottwood Hotel, first anchoring it with a long string. The waiters were let into the secret, and under the umbrella, they were to keep the party from being disturbed. The party was to be kept in the dining room, and the umbrella was